

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PLANES OPENING GREATER ERA OF TRANSPORTATION

Distances Diminishing to Hours and Minutes Before March of Progress

## WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR RAILROADS?

Trains Being Co-ordinated With Aircraft as They Are With Trucks

Swifter expansion of air transportation promised for the twentieth century, even as railroading and steamboating were developed in the nineteenth century, involves numerous changes affecting the present organization of railroads. How railroad officials are meeting the change in transportation demands is described in this series of articles, of which this is the first.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Transportation in the United States is entering another and a greater phase. First we left the road for the rails, then the rails for the road. Now man has taken to the air and we have the new age of transportation, combining roads, rails and air lanes. A 36-hour coast to coast aerial service for passengers is in prospect. Mail planes cross in 31. Trucks and motorbuses sweep along the highways. No one may doubt that we have reached a new age of transportation; swifter, broader, all embracing.

Distance will be diminished until it loses the old relation between time and place. Canada will be the next-door neighbor of Mexico. The last of the sectional barriers must give way, since tradition cannot endure in this hastening age. Any recuse may shut him down, but the world will knock upon it, because the world is on the move as it never was before.

The breathless age began 100 years ago. In that brief century we have seen the canal boat, traveling at four miles an hour, and the four-horse stage traveling at 10, emerge into the 60-mile-an-hour miracle drawn by a puffing monster, offering beauty parlors and barber shops, valets and maids, stenographers and libraries to the wayfarer within its vestibules. In the last fifth of the century we have developed motion pictures and motor express trains. Now we have the passenger airplane built to do its 100 to 150 miles an hour, carrying 30 occupants.

All of these things are easy to see, by a glance aloft or down the

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**Army Plane Roars Past All Records and Still Flies On**

Question Mark, Aloft 146 Hours, Continues Over Los Angeles Field

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Man and machine still were pitted against time and gravity Jan. 7, as the army monoplane Question Mark continued on its seventh day of flight. There were no more records left to break, and it flew to the wordmark, "Safe on and on."

Apparently in perfect condition, the plane ended its 146th hour in the air at 9:26 a.m. Observers reported it had consumed a minimum of gasoline during the night, indicating that the motors were performing at their best. This was said to mean that the time when the great mechanical birds gives way under the strain is "remote."

Reports on the condition of the five men were that they were as fit as the plane. They previously had declared that the longer they remained up the better they liked it.

The big monoplane continued to hover close to its home port, however, in order to keep the records it has made. The plane must land at the scene of the take-off in order to have the records officially accepted.

The motor trouble was eliminated by Capt. Ira C. Eaker, chief pilot, who thrust open wide the throttle of the big engine and brought the lagging cylinders back into action. It was considered so serious at one time Saturday night that Maj. Carl Spatz, in command, ordered all men to their posts to be ready for a glide to earth.

The Question Mark, which took off from this airport at 7:26 a.m. New Year's Day, claimed the last aircraft endurance record Sunday morning when it soared past the estimated 118 hours of continuous flight made by the French dirigible Dirigible II over the Mediterranean.

Shortly after eclipsing all lighter-than-air records, the ship dethroned the previous endurance fueling records of airplanes, and at the 131st hour Sunday night had remained aloft double the time that an airplane ever flew before.

It is estimated that the ship in its amazing demonstration of mechanical and air-worthiness has flown between 10,000 and 12,000 miles, nearly half the distance around the world.

**WESLEYAN MAN WINS PRIZE**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University announces the award of the Ayres Prize to Charles J. Olson '22 of Worcester, Mass. The Ayres Prize is awarded annually to that member of the freshman class who is found to have attained the highest excellence in the studies of his preparatory course.

The men who come to the Capital

British Firms Buy Soviet Timber Output

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**T**HE chief timber importing firms in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Grimsby, Hull, West Hartlepool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Leith, and Dundee have now, for the first time, combined, it is announced, to purchase the entire Russian timber supply for the coming season.

A £10,000,000 deal, the Manchester Guardian says, has already been completed by the central buying committee. The timber concerned comprises red and white pine and fir. It is to reach Great Britain between July and December, and will be distributed to the respective firms.

## Employed Boys Show Up Well in State Study

Lads in Part-Time School Not Given to Idleness—Keep First "Jobs"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A study of 75,000 employed boys in the State of New York, recently completed by the industrial education bureau of the State Education Department, reveals that the working boy of 14, 15, 16 or 17 years is not the irresponsible individual he is credited to be, being by some persons. This working boy sticks to his job and is not given to idleness, according to the survey.

That the boys who have gone to work before completing high school and who attend a day part-time or continuation school four hours a week, as required by law, show a marked tendency to keep the first positions they obtain is indicated by the fact that of the total number studied, 44 per cent had held but one job since leaving full-time school.

Only 29 per cent of the boys had but two jobs since quitting full-time school and 13 per cent had held three jobs.

In some cases the boys had been only out of school a few weeks and in no case had the period been more than three years. These figures, according to the education department, indicate that the labor turnover of the employed boy of work permit age in industry compares very favorably with that of other older age groups in industrial life.

This type of boy is also willing to work and help support the survey. In this connection the law itself helps to keep the unemployed boy off the streets and stimulates him in finding a job by requiring his attendance upon part time school for a period of 20 hours a week during unemployment.

According to the results of the study, these percentages show the close connection between education and the number of jobs a boy going out into industry holds. It is evident that the education bureau finds that the schooling he receives in the upper grades gives him a market value which enables him to obtain a better job than does the boy who leaves school in the lower grades.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

## Men Out of Prison Find Haven in Albany Home for Friendless

Are Tided Over First Days After Release and Helped to Re-establish Themselves—Family Atmosphere Is Emphasized in New Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—To provide an opportunity for men released from prison to become properly reinstated in the community the Capital District Mission Home has been organized here with a 19-room building to house such men.

The home already has eight men as residents. It is in no sense "an institution" in the usual sense, and every effort has been made by its founders to give it a homelike atmosphere.

Formerly an old family residence, it still retains a family air, with the men's dining room, kitchen, store-room and dormitory on the top floor. Part of the building is occupied by the superintendent, Clarence P. Caterer, and his wife, who serves as matron.

In speaking of the establishment of the home, Mr. Caterer declared that it is the only one of its kind in the eastern states.

"We invite men from all prisons in the country to come to our new home," he said, "if they are without friends and funds when they are set free. We do not confine ourselves to Albany. All are welcome who wish to start life anew and who need a home for a few days while they are looking for employment.

"Every Tuesday we visit the penitentiary here and invite the men who are leaving the institution to come to us if they need a friend. The Rev. Thomas N. Carter, Jr., who established the home here, gives the same invitation to men in prisons elsewhere, where he is traveling in New York and other states, speaking before the men in prisons and raising money in churches to carry on the work."

The men who come to the Capital

DRY LAW OPPONENTS NAME 11 DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announce-

ment of the addition of 11 directors to its board is made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The new directors include Struthers

Burt, author of Wyoming; R. C.

Corson, of Hartford, Conn.; Joseph R. Hamlen, general secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association of Mas-

sachusetts; Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and James W. Wadsworth, former Senator of New

York.

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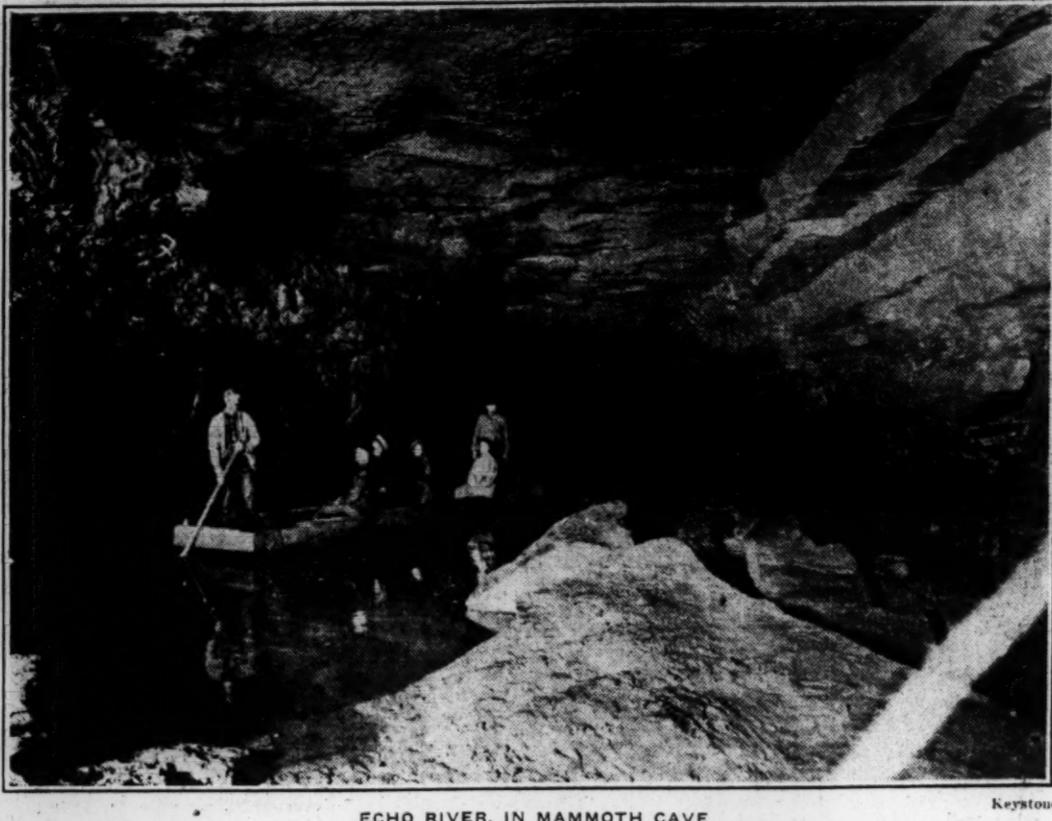
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## No Need Yet for Traffic Officers Here



ECHO RIVER, IN MAMMOTH CAVE

## JUGOSLAV KING TAKES VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP

Parliamentary Solution of Crisis Fails and Dissolution Decreed

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Dissolution of all municipal councils is one of the first of the radical measures taken by the new government appointed by the King, following his dramatic decision to suspend the constitution, which has just been announced. New councils in the three chief cities will be appointed directly by the new Minister of Interior, General Zivkovich, and those reelected by the district governors directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. Thus the government of all cities, towns and villages come under the immediate control of the central authority.

District and county councils also are dissolved and replaced by commissioners appointed by the central authority; in a word all local elective bodies are abolished and the authority of the army general is made supreme. The press law is made much more drastic in future. All papers may be subjected to the censorship in advance. Police officials are given power to prevent the publication of any newspaper which they consider undesirable. Punishment for breaking the press law is made more severe.

Racial Parties Abolished

The law of defense of the state becomes more drastic. All racial and religious parties are abolished. All propaganda against the social order, state organizations, the royal family and the constituted authority are strictly forbidden. These new measures obtain the force of law as royal edicts.

The act of Congress of May 25, 1925, authorizing establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park provided for a total of 79,618 acres, but it was stipulated that the minimum area to be administered by the National Park Service should be 20,000 acres, including all the caves in the section.

For a century in possession of one family, this natural wonder has passed into the hands of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, which will transfer it to the Federal Government as soon as sufficient other acreage to comply with minimum area requirements have been acquired.

Located at the head of navigation of the Green River, a tributary of the Ohio, Mammoth Cave adds a particularly fascinating detail to the richness of the region's scenery.

25 Other Cave Systems

The original cavern system is but a small portion of the area to be included in the proposed national park. There are at least 25 other cave systems therein, as well as tracts of virgin timber, green valleys and hills, bathing beaches, unique land and rock formations, and strange surface indications of caves.

Twenty-five percent of the caves have been opened out during the park campaign. It being stated that the proposed park is within a day's ride for 76,000,000 persons.

Besides the cave proper 2208 acres of surface land, mainly in timber, were transferred by representatives of the estate to the association.

In 1849, Col. John Croghan of Louisville, owner of the Mammoth Cave property, established a trust for nine nephews and nieces, directing that income from the cave, and farms or buildings on the land, be paid to them, and that upon the passing of the law, held the property to be sold to the public auction. In anticipation of such a sale, the Mammoth Cave National Park Association was organized for the purpose of having the national government take over the cave.

Twenty or more carnivals are scheduled to take place within the next eight weeks in various sections;

and all winter sports devotees who have sufficient enthusiasm and freedom of muscle left by Feb. 22 are planning to go either to Montreal or Quebec where great fêtes annually mark the official close of the formal winter sports season.

The annual two months or so of winter sports, characteristic of northern New England, are under way, with various parties leaving Boston and New York for weeks ends of skiing, tobogganing, skating, snowshoeing and the humorous products of these sports at such centers as Poland Spring, Luerne-in-Maine, Augusta, Lake Kakao, Berlin, N. H., and the inviting sections of the White Mountains, where there are hills and snow and hills and valley in abundance to tempt even the hardiest protagonist of cold weather sport.

Nor is sleighing a lost art in New England as the road leading into Poland Spring, six miles from the railroads, proves.

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The Appalachian Mountain Club naturally takes an important part in the arrangement and supervision of parties going north to sled and ski, to camp and climb and skate.

The New England Field and Forest Club will send out groups for various week-ends, the Dartmouth Outing Club and similar groups will keep the White Mountains from being deserted by overseeing groups of hikers and mountain climbers to whom Tucker's Ravine and the trail from Glen House are always objectives for the experienced enthusiast.

Interpersed among the major sporting attractions will be the winter resort carnivals, which are becoming increasingly important recreational events in New England, and college and municipal meets help make a program which contains some event of interest for every taste in the field of snow and ice in a New England winter.

Stray Dogs Get Taxi Ride in Friendly Driver's Cab

NEW YORK (AP)—A Queens taxi driver makes a hobby of befriending stray dogs. He picks them up in his cab and turns them over to the Ellin Prince Speyer Animal Hospital where homes are found for them. John Hause, the driver, who does it because dogs are "very nearly human." His average is a dog a week.

Chicago Cuts \$4,500,000 From Budget for 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO'S budget for 1929 has been cut \$4,500,000 from that of last year. The city found itself running into a deficit, which amounted to \$2,400,000 at the close of 1928, and adopted a new fiscal program designed to close the year with a substantial surplus. The budget's total was \$57,442,870.

The city's inability to meet its bills at the end of the year helped to lead the aldermen to pass the new type budget in half an hour and without a negative vote.

## Bills Against Car Insurance Are Prepared

Five Measures on Compulsory Liability Thus Far Are Filed

Legislative proposals for revision or repeal of the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law are crystallizing rapidly. A bill drawn by Frank A. Goodwin, former State Registrar,

to provide state insurance at fixed premium rates has just been filed, closely following one by Edgar A. Power, Representative from Winthrop, containing the first legislative proposal for outright repeal of compulsory insurance.

Racial Parties Abolished

The law of defense of the state becomes more drastic. All racial and religious parties are abolished. All propaganda against the social order, state organizations, the royal family and the constituted authority are strictly forbidden. These new measures obtain the force of law as royal edicts.

The good will of the state fund is to be used to establish a state fund under control of a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor. It proposes to fix the fees for this insurance at \$1.6 for all passenger automobiles regardless of size, value or

flower Hotel where he has begun a series of conferences with Republican Party leaders.

After a night of storms the Utah picked her way into Hampton Roads soon after daybreak during a stiff southeast wind which was accompanied by a driving rain soon after the anchor was lowered. The President-elect and Mrs. Hoover remained aboard the ship until half an hour before the hour for the departure of their special train.

As the Utah came to anchor 500 yards from the other ships of the scouting fleet, of which it is a part, the Stars and Stripes were run up on the flag staff in the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Before leaving the ship Mr. and Mrs. Hoover said good-by to Captain Train and the other officers and thanked them for a most pleasant voyage from South America.

Since it was the wish of the President-elect that there be no ceremony incident to his arrival, admission to the military post of Fortress Monroe was by pass only and only a few were on hand to greet him as he stepped ashore.

Small crowds were gathered at the stations which the special passed and a few hundred persons welcomed the President-elect at the Union Station here.

#### HERALD'S EDITOR RETIRES

The Boston Herald announces the retirement of Robert Lincoln O'Brien, after 18 years of service, as editor. Mr. O'Brien formerly was Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript and later its editor. He served as personal secretary to Grover Cleveland from the time of his nomination to the presidency in 1892 until November, 1895. Frank W. Bushnell will conduct the editorial page of the Herald and Robert B. Chouteau the news and feature departments. William G. Gavin will become city editor.

#### HARVARD MAN PLANS TOUR

Itinerary of a tour touching many points in the South, to be made by Henry Pennypacker, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Admission, is announced at the university. Mr. Pennypacker will discuss Harvard admissions with high and preparatory school principals, and will speak before several clubs of Harvard men, leaving Cambridge Jan. 19. Plans are arranged for stops in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Doll & Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Paintings by Arthur C. Goodevin through the courtesy of the Northern Picture Frame Co., meeting at the Washington Place Etchings and drawings by Livia Kadár.

Harvard University public lectures under the direction of Professor Truman Lee Kelley of Stanford University, Phillips Brooks House, 8.

Annual Meeting Association of Railroads and Shipping Agents of Boston, addressed by Dr. William Scott, Elks Hotel, dinner, 6; entertainment and business, 7:30.

Monthly meeting, Boston Baptist Social Union, address by Dr. Wilfred T. Greenell of the International Grenfell Association, First Building, 7:30.

Illustrated Lecture by Vilmos Siefson, A.M., LL.D., auspiced Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.

Dinner, Women's City Club of Boston, talk by Rev. George Parker on "Walt Whitman Goes to Europe," club house, 6:30.

Hotel Statler, dinner, New England District, Kivariana, 6:30; dinner, States Gymnasium Company, 8:30.

#### THEATERS

Colonial—"Billie," 8:15. Copley—"The Youngest Gallery," 8:30. Copley—"March Millions," 8:15. Wilbur—"The Royal Family," 8:20. Repertory—"Mary Rose," 8:20. Fenway—"My Man," 8:30. Shubert—"Rain in Shine," 8:30.

#### MUSIC

Jordan Hall—Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, 8:15.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler; meetings and luncheons, New England Districts Kiwanis Club; luncheon, New England Hardware Association, ladies' meeting, Professional Women's Club.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; talk by Miss Margarette H. Miss Helene Harvey in series under direction of the Activities Department, club house, 2:30.

Annual Meeting Luncheon, Massachusetts Civic League, Inc., talks on "Women in the Great and General Court," Twentieth Century Club, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens Association; Woman's Club, business meeting, Hall 2:30.

Harvard University, Public organ recital by Prof. A. T. Davison, Appleton Chapel, 5.

#### EXHIBITIONS

Children's Museum, Boston, James Way—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docent service. Special Latin American exhibit through January 15.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Portraits by women painters. Monday evenings—Admission free. Tuesday to 4, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesdays, 1 to 4; Thursdays, 1 to 5; Friday at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, 1 to 4, with days and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, free.

Fox Theatre, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Open weekdays, 8 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; 5:30.

R. C. Rose Galleries, 558 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors

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## FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSIONS MADE BY RADIO

Monroe Doctrine Called Still Practicable by Gen. Sherrill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move to make the discussions at its luncheon meetings Nation-wide has just been initiated by the Foreign Policy Association here, with the announcement that questions on points raised in radio-cast speeches may be telephoned during the sessions and will be answered by the speakers over the radio. The proceedings were radio-cast by STATION WEAF of the National Broadcasting Company.

The new policy, as announced by the association, is uncharacteristic of the Monroe Doctrine, just held here. More than a score of questions were received over the telephone during the speeches, and James G. McDonald, chairman, said the practice would be continued if it awakens public interest. Many of the inquiries were from out-of-town listeners.

#### MONROE DOCTRINE DISCUSSED

The Monroe Doctrine and its practicability in the face of present-day conditions was discussed at the meeting by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, one-time United States Minister to Argentina, and Salvador de Madariaga, former chief of the disarmament section of the League of Nations.

General Sherrill characterized the Monroe Doctrine as obsolete and as "one of the most formidable obstacles to the peace of the world." He admitted that it was in "a contribution to world policy in 1923" but declared "it can hardly be so in 1929, when the world has changed beyond recognition."

#### MISSIONARY RECORDS MOVED TO CAMBRIDGE

More than 600 bound volumes containing the early records, correspondence and documents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are being transferred for safe keeping and reference from the Congregational Library on Beacon Hill to the Andover-Harvard Theological Library in Cambridge.

These records, which run as far back as 1812, are extensively used by historians and by persons writing theses entitled by hand in faded brown ink that they have touched the old day of the clipper ship and covered wagon, including as they do the original narratives of the captains of the four famous Morning Star missionary ships.

"This defensive opinion continues unfaltering down, not only through the Presidents that preceded Monroe," he continued, "but also with

## President and Cobbler Mentor Philosophize at White House

James Lucey Comes Down From Northampton on Long Promised Visit—Used to Exchange Views With Mr. Coolidge in His Days at Amherst

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A cobbler called on a President today. In the visit of James Lucey, veteran Northampton shoemaker, on President Coolidge, was fulfilled an incident that had its beginning some 30 years ago at a time when a young sophomore at Amherst College leaned over the bench of a cobbler in the nearby city of Northampton and received some of the homely philosophy of the cobbler at the same time that he took away a newly stitched pair of shoes.

"Come and visit me in Washington," wrote Mr. Coolidge to his old friend, many years later at the time that he was made Vice-President. In the same letter he declared that he owed much of his success to the advice which he had received in talks as an undergraduate, and later as a lawyer, in the shop of James Lucey.

"I won't call on you now," he added.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER

Mr. Lucey, in answer to a letter from the President, wrote:

"Do not work too hard. Feed what come to others in your place and save your health."

Mr. Lucey says business is still good, but that machinery has changed the trade since he began. The Lucey shop still takes in local business, and Mr. Lucey has a first-hand acquaintance with many of the professors of Smith College and local townspeople.

Mr. Lucey has seen generations go and grow, and has repaired their shoes in town, and has always been willing to offer some of his philosophy along with a freshly wrapped bundle. Now he hopes that Mr. Coolidge will return, if only for a short time, to Northampton.

"We are all looking for him," he added.

FINALLY ACCEPTS INVITATION

And now in Washington, with his friend in the "Upper perch" of the White House for the last 7½ years, James Lucey accepted the long-standing invitation.

"Did not come before for fear they'd think I wanted a job," he remarked, as he went into the entrance of the White House with his son, another James Lucey.

For half an hour or so Mr. Lucey was closeted with the President while he talked over old times and told the latest history of mutual acquaintances back in Northampton. Mr. Lucey stayed on while notables outside the office waited, and when he emerged it was not to leave, but to have another chat with the Chief Executive later on.

"The President is looking fine," he said, when he came out. "He looks better than he did when he came down here."

Machinery Changing Trade

Mr. Lucey was reminded that in this respect the President had still

#### Scans Russian Affairs

Upheld By All Presidents

He recalled incidents in the administrations of Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft to show that the doctrine has been strictly upheld since its promulgation. He quoted John Bassett Moore, former United States representative on the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, to the effect that the Monroe Doctrine denotes "a principle that doubtless would have been wrought out if the message of 1823 had never been written—the principle of the limitation of European power and influence in the Western Hemisphere."

General Sherrill declared that in its insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, the United States entertains only friendly intentions toward other powers and that "friendly intentions should be the basis of our foreign policy."

Mr. de Madariaga characterized the Monroe Doctrine as obsolete and as "one of the most formidable obstacles to the peace of the world."

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## NEW LIBERALISM PROGRAM OPENS FOR WISCONSIN

"Business Regime" Inaugurated With Gov. Kohler—  
Tax Changes Planned

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MADISON, Wis.—A new liberalism, under which industry, labor and the farmers of Wisconsin shall have equalized tax burdens and equal opportunity for development, is the platform promised for the State by the new Governor.

This new "experiment"—so called to distinguish it from the "radical" or "progressive" policies which have for many years held sway in the Badger State—comes into being with the inauguration here Jan. 7 of Walter J. Kohler (R.) as Governor—a wealthy manufacturer, wholly unknown to politics, a year ago.

It was not the platform promises of Mr. Kohler—new income tax laws, stabilization of employment and co-operative marketing—which, of themselves, won the State, political observers declare. It was Mr. Kohler's gradual unfolding of a purpose to apply to the whole State a doctrine now frequently heard in the government of cities—namely, that governmental problems are social and economic rather than political.

### A Middle Course

The course upon which Wisconsin is embarking after an ancient history of conservative lumber baron control and a more recent history of progressive direction, is more nearly middle ground than anything the State has had in 20 years. It is to be neither radical nor reactionary.

Walter J. Kohler had been busily engaged in the development of his plumbing fixture business and the model industrial village of Kohler, near Sheboygan, Wis. He had served as regent of the University of Wisconsin and had been interested in movements for community advancement, but no one had thought of him to head the State Government.

Then last spring, Mr. Kohler, friend of Herbert Hoover, was drafted to fill the vacant seat on the list of candidates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. To the surprise of the State, he ran far ahead of the widely known politicians on his ticket and all the La Follette candidates. People began to talk Kohler for Governor.

### Campaigned in Airplane

But even when he announced his candidacy in the Republican primary,

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

C. C. Case, Detroit, Mich.  
Miss Mabel Mifflin, Boston, Mass.  
Miss Madeline Buck, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Gertrude D. Potts, Orange, Mass.  
Mrs. Alice E. Moore, Worcester, Mass.  
George W. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
James H. Judge, Decatur, Ill.  
Norman X. Phillips, Lynn, Mass.  
Mrs. A. Cummings, L. A., Calif.  
William H. Ekleson, Chicago, Ill.

bought an airplane to save time in campaigning, and began to make speeches, few politically wise thought he had a chance to be nominated over Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman (R.), because in 33 years Wisconsin had not refused second term to a Governor who sought it; or over Joseph D. Beck, member of Congress, whom La Follette forces had picked to be the next executive.

That Kohler won and at the same time helped carry the State for Herbert Hoover, is declared due to one thing—the people discovered that Kohler had a new philosophy of government which they liked.

Mr. Kohler did not make his appeal as a politician. He argued that building up Wisconsin was just like building up a business and a community.

"I am not here to make a political speech because I don't know politics," was his characteristic method of approach.

"But what is there about these problems confronting the State that demand that they be settled only by a professional politician, a man who spends his life seeking and holding public office and attempting to perpetuate his own political oligarchy in public office?"

### Program Outlined

In talks made during airplane flights that carried him 7000 miles, he elucidated a program that might roughly be divided into three parts:

First, Mr. Kohler will seek to amend the income tax laws so as to attract industries to the State. He will do this, not with the idea of shifting the tax burden back to the farmer, where it was before the La Follette program shifted it to industry, but with the thought that as new industries come in and develop business can pay as much of the income tax as is now paying or more without hurting the program.

For Labor, Mr. Kohler will seek a state program of stabilization of employment much like that which President-elect Hoover has proposed for the Nation.

For the farmer, the new Governor has a plan for a greater development of co-operative marketing than has yet been realized in this State.

### New Radio Paper Causes Dispute

### British Broadcasting Corporation's Journal Arouses Controversy

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The controversy concerning the creation of a privileged and state-protected broadcasting organization may enter the field hitherto held

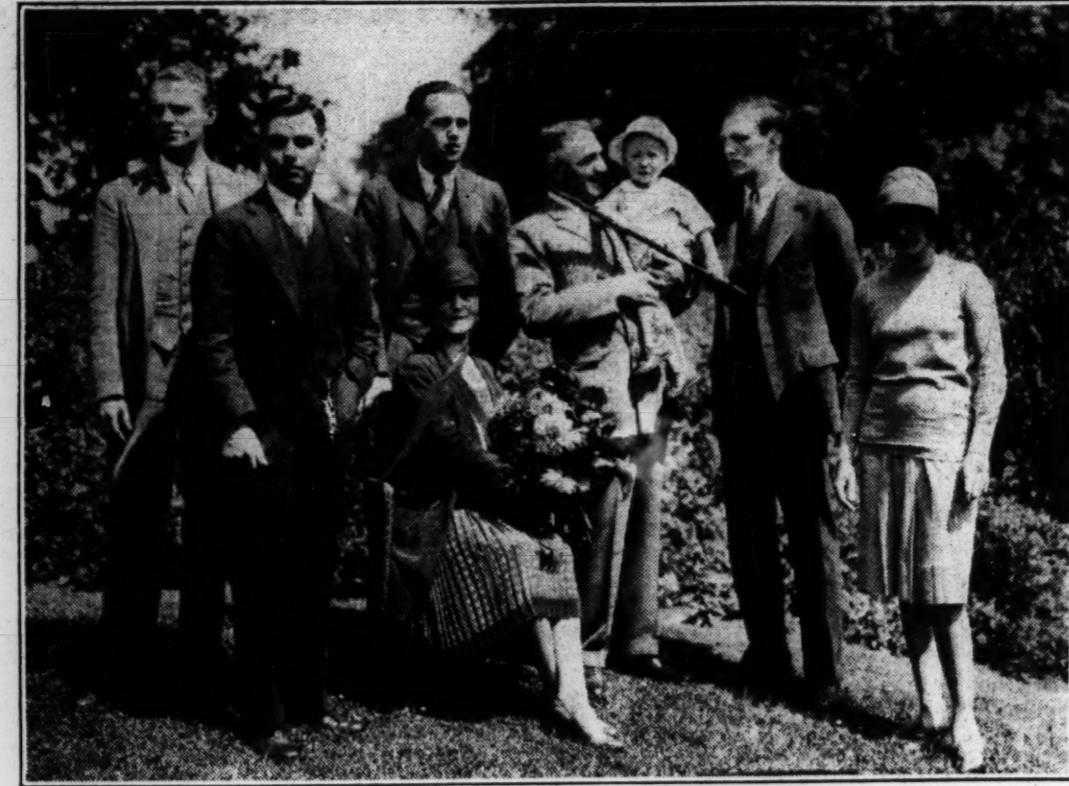
by private enterprise has reached a new stage with the publication of the correspondence concerning the British Broadcasting Corporation's action to bring out a weekly journal known as The Listener.

The chief document is an open letter from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Periodical Trade Press, and the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, representing all 20,000,000 of the nation's press almost the entire daily and weekly press of Britain, demanding an interview with the Prime Minister to obtain a revision of the refusal made by the Postmaster-General to interfere.

The newspaper organizations say:

"The British Broadcasting Corpora-

### Wisconsin's New Governor With His Family



Left to Right—Robert E. Kohler, John M. Kohler, Walter J. Kohler Jr., Mrs. Walter J. Kohler, Walter J. Kohler, Carl J. Kohler.

tion, paying no income tax yet competing with firms which do, is diverting trade from legitimate channels."

The broadcasting corporation's responsibility is that the new publication is designed only "to replace a substantial portion of the educational pamphlets and booklets which have appeared regularly in the past few years." Reference is also made to the decision already given by the Postmaster-General that "he is quite satisfied that the publication of The Listener comes within the powers of the corporation granted by Clause 3 of the corporation's charter."

The newspaper organizations dispute this, and the question has now become one for the British Cabinet to decide.

### VAUDEVILLE CENSORING IS URGED IN ALBERTA

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CALGARY, Alta.—A strong appeal for censorship of all vaudeville pro-

grams will be made through a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of Alberta, the movement being instituted by the Calgary Council on Child Welfare.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the local Child Welfare Council, at which representatives of 50 organizations in the city were present.

### OFFICIAL MONTHLY REVIEW

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

VICTORIA, B. C.—To keep the people of the province acquainted with the work of all governmental departments, the Department of Provincial Progress generally, the Government of British Columbia is about to commence the issue of a monthly review, modeled on newspaper lines. It will contain detailed statistical information, which it is hoped will be useful particularly to business men and to farmers.

The chief document is an open letter from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Periodical Trade Press, and the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, representing all 20,000,000 of the nation's press almost the entire daily and weekly press of Britain, demanding an interview with the Prime Minister to obtain a revision of the refusal made by the Postmaster-General to interfere.

The newspaper organizations say:

"The British Broadcasting Corpora-

### FORMER LEADER OF RUSSIAN ARMY HAS PASSED ON

Grand Duke Nicholas Had Been Elected Successor to Throne by Exiles

take over command. Nicholas, however, declined to take over command, though he consented to go to Manchuria.

After the Russo-Japanese War, the Grand Duke devoted himself to putting the army on a high plane of efficiency. Under his leadership the Russian army in the World War conquered Galicia, threatened Hungary and diverted the attention of the Germans from their drive toward Paris to a defense of their own lines in the East.

German reinforcements were sent from the western front and the Russian Army collapsed in the Manchurian Lakes swamps. The Grand Duke was then sent to Tiflis to fight the Turks and his army collapsed.

When the revolution of 1917 broke out, he retired as Commander-in-Chief, abdicated, and turned over his property to the State. Since he had rallied Royalists around him, he was arrested by the Bolsheviks. He was sent to the Crimea, where he became commander of the Cossack forces in Southern Russia. Later he went to Constantinople and from there to Rome and Paris.

The Grand Duke was essentially a soldier. During the Russo-Japanese War, he was President of the Council of National Defense and later Inspector-General of cavalry. After the Russian loss at the battle of Mukden, the Council of War decided to send him to Manchuria to

officers the Grand Duke was regarded as the ablest in administrative talent. His conduct as Commander-in-Chief in the last important military campaign during the Tsarist régime, won him the commendation and respect of the allied command. He had made his home in France since the Russian revolution. He always was extremely circumspect in his conduct, doing nothing to embarrass the French Government, although he retired as Commander-in-Chief, abdicated, and turned over his property to the State.

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though he was deeply engaged in the interests of the House of Romanoff.

He maintained a miniature court at Chateau Choligny near Paris. He did not own property outside of Russia and what he had there was confiscated during the revolution. At that time the Grand Duchess managed to save her jewels. The couple lived chiefly on the proceeds of the sale of these.

### Four-to-One Vote Needed to Oust Leader of Army

### Salvationists' High Council Meeting to Decide on Future Command

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

OTTAWA—The main issue at the coming Salvation Army High Council meeting at Sunbury-on-Thames, for which 64 leaders from all parts of the world have assembled, is how to keep this benevolent body from splitting over the question of the appointment of a successor to Gen. Bramwell Booth. The meeting is to decide whether the general is able to carry on the leadership, which all agreed to him, or whether he should resign.

That such a conference could be nothing more than a gesture, not even the anti-prohibitionists, will never. Ever since the last joint conference preceding the Lapointe-Hughes treaty of 1924, which greatly facilitated the efforts of the American preventive officers, the Canadian Government has been collecting evidence against the customs and liquor laws extraterritorial, as is the case with narcotics.

In the meantime the smuggling of liquor across the border has been growing in both volume and extent.

It is said that 90 per cent of the "Great Gates" of Canada, through which the Great Lakes traffic has increased by 75 per cent within the last three years. The anomalous feature of the matter is that all this liquor has been openly and legally manufactured and exported, after paying an excise tax of \$10 a gallon, and becomes contraband only after it has crossed a mile or two of water.

**\$100,000,000 Illegal Exports**

The Canadian delegation of Rev-

### Delegates Arrive in Canada for Joint Liquor Conference

### Action for Final Suppression of Border Smuggling Expected to Be Taken in Parley Arranged With United States Representatives

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

tion, if not redeemed at the point of destination; and the making of offenses against the customs and liquor laws extraterritorial, as is the case with narcotics.

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**\$100,000,000 Illegal Exports**

The Canadian delegation of Rev-

ene knows not only how much liquor is exported annually, but how much goes to the United States, which is the overwhelming proportion of it. During the last five years the value of this smuggled liquor has increased from \$8,714,709 in 1924, to \$24,132,188 in 1928 totaling \$100,000,000 since the last joint conference on the prevention of smuggling.

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ENGLAND WINS CRICKET TEST

### Defeats Australia in Three Straight Matches for "Ashes"

By WIRELESS

MELBOURNE.—In one of the most thrilling, fighting finishes in cricket history, England won the third test match by 10 wickets, by three times, and so took the honours in the present series and retained the "ashes," at least until 1930, when the Australians visit the Motherland in an attempt to recapture them.

The "ashes" alluded to do not really signify trophy plates or cups, but to signify victory. A sporting writer coined the phrase in a mock epitaph of the "affectionate remembrance of English cricket" after the Australians gained their first win over England at Oval in 1882, on seven runs, in 1882. The following year, when England triumphed in the third test, Australia's stumps were burned and the ashes sealed in a casket.

Melbourne, the English skipper, Honorable Ivo Blane, afterward Lord Darnley. The urn has reposed since in the Library, Cobham Park, Darnley seat.

England's Sutcliffe, whose alleged loss from the team has been the subject of much discussion during the present tests, came into his own Saturday with a great innings of 135—his sixth century against Australia. Four of these six centuries at Melbourne and the latest is reckoned as the best of all. It was scored on a wicket which had already sustained six day's play and at a time when failure meant defeat.

England's feat of scoring 100 runs

despite two bad wickets and so winning the match has never been accomplished by Englishmen before and only once by Australia at Ade-

laide 26 years ago, when the home side hit 30 to beat England by four wickets.

Saturday the visitors had to battle desperately for runs. Sutcliffe was one half hour progressing from 99 and 100, and W. R. Hammond, who had been unable to get away, was obliged to travel very cautiously most of the time. It would be hard to overestimate the value of Jardine's careful

play when attempting to steal an "impos-

sible" single, and E. H. Hendren, who opened his shoulders to the bowling, nearly fell in a brilliant attempt at a catch by E. A. Beckett.

The tourists made a terrific

sprint and eventually got his hands to the ball, but stumbled and let it fall. Sutcliffe's inning, which terminated at 135, was masterly in every respect except speed. His final three-figure knock of the tour, another three-figure when it was most wanted.

Just before the second interval Hendren's sparkling byplay came to an end for 45. England then needed nine runs for victory. The day was ex-

tremely dramatic. Only two runs had been added when A. P. Chapman was caught, and without further addition M. W. Tate's wicket was brilliant, though down by E. Beckett. Three wickets still fell and four more were needed. Small wonder that the crowd was tip-toe with excitement. The newly risen hopes of an Australian victory in the seventh hour were quenched by George Geary hitting a boundary.

The crowd gave vent to their feel-

ings with a generous ovation to the victors. Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, and the members of the Chamber of commerce also applauded. S. Ryder, the home skipper, on his great, though unavailing, uphill battle. England never won three test matches straight before. One hundred and seventeen tests have now been played, whereas Australia has won 47 and England 43 and have been drawn 10.

The aggregate attendance of the

## AMUSEMENTS

**Isabel Richardson  
MOLTER Song Recitals**  
Boston — Thurs. Eve., Jan. 10  
Jordan Hall Mtg. Aaron Richmond  
New York — Sun. Eve., Jan. 13  
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30TH ST. EAST OF BROADWAY

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"The Play that is New York and London"  
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MATS. WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

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Eve. 8. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

**HAMPDEN**  
in CYRANO  
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A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY

THEATRE, 46th St. Eva, 8:35  
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WALTER WOOLF in the Thrilling Musical Hit  
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## MAYOR TO PUSH EXTENSIONS OF TRANSIT SYSTEM

Governor Square Project Is Included—Also Forecasts New Skyscraper Era

Further rehabilitation and extension of Boston's rapid transit system, to be carried out "with comparatively slight, if any, burden on the taxpayer," was urged by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, in his fourth annual address to the Boston City Council.

"I shall urge upon the Legislature this year," said Mayor Nichols, "the construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway, the extension to Day Square in East Boston, the extension of the Boylston Street Subway to Harvard Avenue, with the necessary extension on Beacon Street at Governor Square, and the extension of the Elevated from Forest Hills, out Hyde Park Avenue to a station near Mount Hope, to care for the residents of Hyde Park, and thence across the main line of the New Haven Railroad and Washington Street to the West Roxbury Branch,

and thence along the West Roxbury Branch through Roslindale and West Roxbury to Springfield Street."

Mayor Nichols stated that the tax rate which had been forecast at \$22 before he took office was declared at \$31.80 in 1926. "It was \$30 in 1927," he said. "Last year it dropped to \$28.80, and I shall try to bring about a further reduction notwithstanding the certainty of additional requirements for the new year."

Referring to the city's record in the matter of providing new and better streets, the Mayor stated that a survey of the work covering a period of 10 years on building new streets in residential districts "shows that during the period from 1919 to 1928, including 24 new streets have been constructed in residential districts, of which 123 have been constructed during the last two years."

"In linear feet," he added, "the 10-year total is 132,177. The linear feet for the last three years is 104,267. The 10-year cost is \$4,540,812. The cost for the last three years is \$2,875,129."

Boston Mayor also forecast for the present 12-story building with others of 25 and 30 stories.

"As yet few realize what extent this type of building benefits not only the investor and the occupants, but also the city itself. There are, at the time of this address, three buildings designed under this law, for which applications have been filed for permits to build at a cost aggregating \$800,000."

## Straight-Eight Cars Appear to Be Winning Popular Favor

Several New Aspirants Are Exhibited at New York Show—Fours Grow Less

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The "straight-eight" motor, which about five years ago left the seclusion of the speedway and began to appear beneath the hoods of passenger cars, has just attained a new measure of acceptance among automobile manufacturers.

Exhibits at the twentieth annual New York Automobile Show, where the new models for the current year are now on display, show that the engine with eight cylinders in a row is rapidly approaching a position of numerical equality with the six-cylinder machines.

**Four Speeds Forward**  
Two manufacturers this year offer motors equipped with four-speed forward transmissions. This type of transmission, introduced last year on the Graham-Paige line, is continued on both the improved models and on their new 127-inch wheelbase straight eight. The other manufacturer to adopt four forward transmission is Durant. All models in that line have four speeds in addition to the three usual forward speeds.

A new six-cylinder car is included in the Dodge Brothers line which has been completely revised under the Chrysler engineers since the consolidation recently of the Chrysler and Dodge interests. The new Dodge Brothers Six, which is said to be capable of developing 65 miles an hour or more, will form the companion to the improved models of the Dodge Senior Six, which will remain as the highest priced of the two cars. The Victory Six and Standard Six have been discontinued.

Innovations of existing models have been shown to be numerous as the number of manufacturers. Hudson and Essex cars appear with mechanical improvements resulting in increased speed and power. Buick, showing at the exhibit its "silver anniversary" line has added an entirely new body model in its four-passenger coupé. Refinements of body line play an important part in the new offerings of Hudson, Hupmobile, Peerless, Reo and Nash, with the entire group of cars listed at new performance ratings.

**Bills Against Car Insurance Are Prepared**

(Continued from Page 1)

ist convicted of driving while drunk, or "so as to endanger" the public. "My aim," Mr. Power said, "is first to make the highways safer by placing the responsibility upon the person found wholly at fault and not to penalize all other car owners by forcing them to buy insurance."

Three other bills are in the legislative files to provide systems of state insurance, one revived from last year and another proposing a state-subsidized mutual insurance company to handle all this business at controlled rates.

Two bills propose abolishment of the territorial system of rate-classification adopted by the Insurance Commissioner, and another proposes methods for assimilating information as to the cost to insurance companies of furnishing the required liability insurance.

**SUCCEEDS COLONEL HARVEY**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Robert C. Post of New York and Englewood has just been elected a life trustee of the Stevens Institute of Technology, succeeding Col. George Harvey, according to an announcement here.

**Dixon's Arbutus Toilet Soap**

Made in Dublin, Ireland

PENCILS 1.6 (50c in U. S. A.) PER DOZEN post free.

Hexagonal shape. Finest quality for drapery or other use. (H. B. 100). Postal or Money Order (not stamps) to

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Mechanical refinements constitute one of the most important phases of the show this year, many of them intended to provide a new ease in the handling of the cars. In this classification the "synchromesh" transmission on the Cadillac and La Salle models is one of the most marked changes. This transmission, according to the manufacturers, makes it possible to shift gears without the clashing and grinding noise which results from inexpert handling.

Among these are the high compression air-cooled motor, said to increase power 20 per cent above those former Franklin engines, ratios increased body size and corresponding roominess, 100 per cent automatic and perfectly engine lubrication; a silent running, quiet shifting transmission of the Hyflex internal gear type; hydraulically controlled spring action, and flexibly built shock-absorbing chassis. Selling prices have been reduced as much as \$600 on some models.

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Has no complicated mechanism.

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## New Pan-American Peace Treaty Limits Interference of Senate

Is First United States Pact Under Which Arbitration Can Begin Without Chamber's Action—Other Nations Add Several Reservations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Close scrutiny of the Pan-American treaties signed here Jan. 5 by the delegates of 20 nations shows that they provide not only the most advanced arbitration pact which the United States has ever signed in the limited number of questions excepted, but omit the usual provisions requiring the Senate to pass upon each individual case of arbitration even though the United States has agreed itself to compulsory arbitration in advance.

Senate insistence upon passing upon all individual arbitration cases has caused a 20-year debate between the Executive and the Senate. Theodore Roosevelt characterized review by the Senate as giving "an impression of trickiness and insincerity" to the United States' procedure.

All of the compulsory arbitration treaties concluded by the United States prior to the one just signed contain the provision which says, in effect, that the United States obligates itself to arbitrate only when the Senate fails in an obliging mood.

**Roosevelt's Opinion**

Roosevelt called this provision a sham and wrote Henry Cabot Lodge that it "cuts the heart out the treaty."

"We had better abandon the whole business rather than . . . solemnly enact that there shall be another arbitration treaty whenever the two governments decide that there shall be one," he said, when the Senate amended John Hay's arbitration pact.

The Senate remained obdurate, however. Later William H. Taft, who fought out the same issue, said, "We cannot make omelets without breaking eggs," and withdrew his proposed arbitration treaty from the Senate.

John Bassett Moore described the Senate reservation as making it "more difficult to secure international arbitration than it was in the early days of our independence."

The reservation, however, has remained an integral part of United States' arbitration treaties ever since and even the new and model arbitration pacts which Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has concluded with France, Italy, Germany and seven other countries, contain this reservation.

**Subject to Be Defined**

The treaty just adopted, however, makes no mention of senatorial or any other legislative approval. Article IV provides for a "special agreement, which shall clearly define the particular subject-matter of the controversy, the seat of the court, the rules which will be observed in the proceedings and the other conditions to which the parties may agree."

This is exactly similar to special agreements previously required by all other nations save the United States. It requires merely the approval of the State Department rather than a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

But the new treaty goes even further. Article IV states that if the special agreement is not concluded in three months it shall be drawn by the Court of Arbitration. Thus the special may even be taken out of the hands of the State Department and delegated to an international tribunal.

While the United States through Charles E. Hughes pledged itself to accept this—the most advanced arbitration treaty in American history—"without reservations." Latin-American nations were busy preparing a host of reservations.

Five nations will follow Colombia's lead and refuse to arbitrate questions which have not been settled by their own local courts. Even so, they consent to arbitration only questions where there has been a denial of justice. They are Chile, Salvador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia.

This reservation is to guard against the arbitration of legislation regulating American oil companies and other firms operating in Latin America.

Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Hon-

tary in the history of international arbitration, United States officials said.

Both the conciliation and arbitration treaties, adopted in plenary session, were signed by the delegates of Jan. 5, and the conference stands adjourned.

**Paraguay and Bolivia Praised**

A resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the action of Bolivia and Paraguay in accepting conciliation and the delegates of these countries expressed their appreciation of the conciliation efforts of the conference.

L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, made the following statement:

"The conference which brings its labor to a close today marks an epoch in the history of the relations of the republics of the Americas continent and will also constitute a milestone in that long struggle for the widespread trend toward mergers and consolidations of the weaker institutions, according to Dr. Frederick E. Stockwell, college secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Dr. Stockwell discussed this trend in his speech to the eighth annual meeting of the Council of Church Boards of Education.

"The conference has been able to adopt agreements on both conciliation and arbitration which, when ratified and enforced in the spirit in which they were formulated, should eliminate all danger of armed conflict on the American continent. The results of the conference mean a distinct triumph for the cause of constructive Pan-Americanism and set a fitting capstone to the Havana Conference which met in January last."

**Includes 400 Colleges**

The church boards represent a constituency of some 18,000,000 people and are related to something like 400 colleges distributed in most states of the Union. They also have oversight in religious work done in 60 tax-supported colleges and universities.

Dr. Stockwell said in part: "There is a permanent place in the United States for Christian higher education. The purpose is to serve the American people in general and the Christian movement in particular. Institutions should be of the highest quality. Graduate work should be in the program but should be directly correlated.

"Institutions should co-operate with government and private institutions where possible. The Christian colleges have been founded with a definite purpose. It is vital that any plan of re-organization provide for the preservation and enhancement of their Christian character. No institution should attempt to cover the whole field of higher education.

**Plan for Years Ahead**

"It would be a happy outcome of the merging process if through the trustees in certain areas, resources could be transferred to undeveloped territory. We must think in building an educational program in terms of 25 and 50 and 100 years. We must think of the Southwest, with its great states of New Mexico and Arizona, which are playing such an important part in the economic and social life of our country. Provision should be made for higher education under Christian auspices in these great states. A Christian institution conducted by a combination of various denominations in these areas would mean much

to the latter's private fortune."

So many conditions are involved in the publication of a new newspaper that such is now almost impossible. For example, a guarantee sum of 50,000 pengo must first be deposited with the Government, and fees are likely to produce so large a sum, especially when liable to confiscation at the least excuse.

Dr. de Pesthy's resignation is due to this press law. Though powerless momentarily, the increasing liberal element within the Government's ranks is by no means pleased with the reactionary trend of events.

## CHURCH BOARDS STUDY COLLEGE CONSOLIDATIONS

Presbyterian Official Calls for Careful Safeguarding of Christian Teaching

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The small Christian colleges of the United States are hard pressed to maintain themselves financially, pedagogically and socially. This is responsible for the widespread trend toward mergers and consolidations of the weaker institutions, according to Dr. Frederick E. Stockwell, college secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

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# Art News and Comment

## Dutch Masterpieces in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**A** GREAT loan exhibition of Dutch paintings from European countries and America has been opened to the public in Burlington House, following a private view on Jan. 3. The collection, which ranges from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth century, is even larger than the Flemish Art Exhibition of 1927, which it fully equals, if not surpasses, in quality as well as in quantity.

The Dutch Government is supporting with the greatest generosity this enterprise, which has been organized by the Anglo-Dutch Society of London. Eight paintings are being lent by the Rijks Museum; Rembrandt's "Jewish Bride" and "Landscape with Bridge"; Frans Hals' portrait group "The Young Couple," and three priceless Vermeers, "Woman Reading Letter," "The Cook," and "The Little Street, Delft," are among the number.

From the Mauritshuis at The Hague come two other world-famous paintings by Vermeer, "Head of a Young Girl" and "View of Delft," also the exquisite "Goldfinch" by his master, Carel Fabritius, and J. Quisen's masterpiece, "The Harp."

Other works of the highest importance are lent by the Louvre, the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, the museums of Brussels, Cassel, Copenhagen, Leipzig and Rotterdam.

**Royal Loans.**

King George V has lent his lovely

Vermeer "The Music Lesson," or

"Lady and Gentleman at the Vir-

ginals" from Windsor, and also four pictures from Buckingham Palace;

Rembrandt's "Head of a Magi Adoring Christ," "The Letter," by Terborch, "The Card Players" by Pieter de Hooch, and "The Morning Toilet" by Jan Steen. Another royal loan is Rembrandt's "Mordoc before Esther and Ahasuerus" which the King of Rumania sent from Bucharest.

Altogether the galleries are filled with paintings, the first being devoted to the works of the great primitives. Although these are less well known than their Flemish contemporaries, the collection is full of interest and instruction and reveals the high capacity of such painters as Van Scorel, Lucas van Leyden, the master of the "Virgo inter Virgines," Antonis Mor and J. Cornelis van Oostzanen.

In the second gallery are works by the earlier Dutch painters, all filled with paintings, the first being devoted to the works of the great primitives. Although these are less well known than their Flemish contemporaries, the collection is full of interest and instruction and reveals the high capacity of such painters as Van Scorel, Lucas van Leyden, the master of the "Virgo inter Virgines," Antonis Mor and J. Cornelis van Oostzanen.

**Decorations and Hale.**

The fourth room is devoted to the smaller works of Rembrandt. This is followed by a room given to Vermeer and Monet, and another devoted to Jan Steen. In two following rooms the landscape painters, the Ruisdaels, the Cuypas, Paul Potter and Hobbema are strongly represented, also the genre painters, Terborch, De Hooch, Maes, etc., the architectural painters, Emanuel de Witte, Saarensen and Jan van der Hayden, and the marine painters Van de Capelle and the Van de Velde's.

Galleries Nine and Ten are occupied by the modern Hague School, Boshuus, Israels, the Marises, etc., and the last room is filled with paintings by Vincent van Gogh. In addition to these 11 galleries of paintings, the South Rooms are devoted to a display of black-and-white, among which is a collection of rare and little known states of etchings by Rembrandt, among them being the unique second state of his "Burgomaster Jan Six" which recently made a record price at the Six Sale. Further the exhibition contains a marvelous lot of old Dutch silver, a collection of engraved glass, and many wonderful examples of old Delta ware.

**From British Collections.**

Obviously it is impossible to enumerate all the interesting things this gigantic exhibition of old masters contains, and the loans from private sources demonstrate how rich England still is in her private collections. For example, the Duke of Wellington is lending seven pictures, among which are three famous Jan Steens, "The Merry Company," "The Visit" and "The Wedding Party." The Duke of Buccleuch lends his

"Saskia as Flora" by Rembrandt, the Duke of Devonshire two portraits by Hals and "The Rabbi" and "Portrait of an Old Man" by Rembrandt. Two more small Hals portraits are lent by the Earl of Radnor; two more Rembrandt's, "Titus" and "An Old Woman," as well as superb De Koninck landscape, by the Earl of Crawford. Among the six pictures lent by Sir Herbert Cook are another "Titus as a Child" by Rembrandt and his "Tobias and His Wife," and Metsu's "Woman at a Table" by Rembrandt from the Wachtmeister Collection. Another Vermeer, "Portrait of a Lady" is lent by Mr. W. E. Woods of Cincinnati, while Mr. Jules S. Bach of New York sent two Rembrandts, "Christ With Pilgrim's Staff" and "The Standard Bearer," Hals' "Portrait of Claes van Duyst" and "Curiosity" by Terborch. Another famous Frans Hals, "The Merry Little Player" is lent by Mr. John R. Thompson of Illinois, while the same master's "Portrait of a Man" is contributed by Mr. John McCormick. "The Accountant" by Rembrandt is sent by Mr. Charles H. Schwab, and the same master's "Man With Red Cap" by Mr. Jacob Epstein of Baltimore. Sir

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## DEMAND FOR LEATHER HAS BETTER TONE

Prices Not Yet Firmly Established—Sole and Official More Active

Now that inventories and the proposed military season have passed, the leather market presents a picture which is actual buying features. Prices have not as yet been firmly established, but a few large consumers of leather have committed themselves to transactions which several hundred others are involved.

One sole leather tanners report a smart awakening of interest, fair sized sales being executed daily. Up to date there has been no material change in prices, tanner's rule of oak stocks is still at 50 to 55¢. Some oak backs, tanner's rule, are moving readily at 60¢.

### Official More Active

Show manufacturers are buying certain selections of oak bonds at 66¢. Binders, oak bonds are in better condition, rule X, 50 to 55¢, are slow of sale at 57¢ to 58¢. The B quality is quoted at 64¢, with a C grade obtainable at 62¢.

Oak oil is in active demand, some assessments being made upon receipts to fulfill shipping agreements, while double shoulders are strong at 54¢, ear-lots. Single shoulders are included in the call, selling in car-lots at 46¢.

Standard belting, butt bellies are moving freely at 32¢. Choice selections for future deliveries are quoted at 34¢. Oak heads move slowly at 22¢ to 21¢.

Contract tanned sole leather participates in the increasing demand for leather, with tanners very busy in their quotations. Packer steer backs are selling at 58¢, with cow backs practically the same. No. 2 unions, however, are still available at 50¢.

Union, oval, are again active, and prices are strong. A prime selection of shoulderers is selling at 48¢ to 44¢. Choice lots of steer bellies are moving at 36¢.

Pine cow bellies are in good demand at 29¢ to 30¢. Trading in heads is slow in starting, the last car load reported booked at 20¢, but they were extra choice.

### Upper Leather Dull

Conditions in the upper leather markets are still of a trading character, with prices very firmly established. Calf skin tanners report trading small. Standard tannages of full grain chrome plumb weight skins, of the choice selections are quoted at 48¢. There is also a sole leather grade offered at 58¢ with a prime second quoted at 56 to 54¢.

Kip sides, top grade, small spread, are quoted at 36¢, a second choice at 34¢, with a prime third available at 33¢. Sides, extreme spread, No. 1 grade, are listed at 33¢, 32¢, seconds at 30 to 29¢, with a third grade, in good demand, at 27 to 25¢.

Leather splits are still backward. Lining splits are less active, standard makes, first selection, selling at 14¢, seconds at 12¢ to 12¢, with a third grade in movement at 12¢ to 11¢. Gusset split, top grade, is offered at 12¢. The low sort is moving moderately at 12¢ to 11¢.

Shoe and slipper split, plumb weight, is quoted at 20¢ to 18¢. Flexible split is obtainable at 12¢ to 11¢. Flexible split is only a spotty demand. Prices continue unchanged.

Manufacturers of patient leather report fair activity. Contract buying is much delayed by the majority of the heavier orders. A prime small spread skin, of choice selection and selection, is obtainable at 48¢ to 44¢, with a prime spread, same quality, quoted at 38¢ to 32¢.

Glazed kid tanners, being immune to domestic raw stock conditions, have secured sizable contracts, more especially on the low, medium and cheaper grades.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York  
Call loans—<sup>1</sup> week 7% 7%  
Commercial paper . . . . . 54 67/8 52 1/2  
Customer's loans . . . . . 6 7/8 7 1/2  
Collateral loans . . . . . 6 7/8 7 1/2  
Money market . . . . . 8

Sixty-nine days . . . . . 7 1/2 7 1/2

Four to six months . . . . . 7 1/2 7 1/2

Last

Bar silver in New York 57 1/2¢

Bar silver in London . . . . . 26 7/8¢

Bar gold in London . . . . . 84 11/16¢

Closing Home Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges . . . . . \$74,000,000 \$75,000,000

Year ago today . . . . . 115,000,000

Fraternal . . . . . 37,000,000 48,000,000

F. R. bank credit 35,802,463 136,000,000

Acceptance Market

20 days . . . . . 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

60 days . . . . . 5 6/8% 5 6/8%

4 months . . . . . 5 6/8% 5 6/8%

5 months . . . . . 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

6 months . . . . . 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Non-eligible and private eligible bank  
ers in general 1/4 cent higher

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta . . . . . 5% Budapest . . . . . 6%

Boston . . . . . 5% Calcutta . . . . . 5%

Cleveland . . . . . 5% Copenhagen . . . . . 5%

Chicago . . . . . 5% Hamburg . . . . . 5%

Dallas . . . . . 4% Lisbon . . . . . 9%

Newark City . . . . . 4% London . . . . . 4%

Minneapolis . . . . . 4% Madrid . . . . . 4%

Philadelphia . . . . . 5% Oslo . . . . . 5%

New York . . . . . 5% Paris . . . . . 3 1/2%

Rio Janeiro . . . . . 5% Prague . . . . . 5%

St. Louis . . . . . 5% Rome . . . . . 6%

San Francisco . . . . . 4% Stockholm . . . . . 9%

Athens . . . . . 4% Switzerland . . . . . 5%

Berlin . . . . . 7% Tokyo . . . . . 7 1/2%

Buenos Aires . . . . . 7% Turkey . . . . . 7 1/2%

Bucharest . . . . . 6% Warsaw . . . . . 6%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe:

Sterling: To U.S. Last Prev. Party

Demand . . . . . 84 1/4 84 1/2 84 1/2

Cables . . . . . 84 1/4 84 1/2 84 1/2

For. & Com. . . . . 83 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2

Belgium—belgian . . . . . 5023/8 5023/8 103

Italy—lira . . . . . 103/4 103/4 103/4

Austria—schill . . . . . 238/4 238/4 238/4

Czechoslovakia—crown . . . . . 202/4 202/4 202/4

Denmark—krona . . . . . 268/4 266/4 268/4

Finland—markka . . . . . 102/4 102/4 102/4

Greece—drachma . . . . . 102/4 102/4 102/4

Holland—florin . . . . . 4017/4 4013/4 402

Iceland—pengo . . . . . 174/4 173/4 174/4

Norway—krone . . . . . 102/4 102/4 102/4

Poland—zloty . . . . . 112/4 112/4 112/4

Portugal—escudo . . . . . 0440 0440 1,085

Russia—ruble . . . . . 1,632 1,632 1,632

Spain—peseta . . . . . 1,632 1,632 1,632

Sweden—krona . . . . . 287/4 287/4 287/4

Switzerland—franc . . . . . 1252/4 1252/4 1252/4

U.S.S.R.—rouble . . . . . 0174 0174 0174

Far East:

Hong Kong—dol . . . . . 5004 5004 5425

Shanghai—tael . . . . . 6,370 6,370 6,370

Indonesia—rupiah . . . . . 30 30 30

Japan—yen . . . . . 1,188 1,188 1,188

Malaya—ringgit . . . . . 458/4 457/4 457/4

Philippines—peso . . . . . 4975 4975 50

Sri Lanka—rupee . . . . . 5682 5682 5673

South America:

Argentina—peso . . . . . 40523/8 40523/8 103

Bolivia—boliviano . . . . . 103/4 103/4 103/4

Chile—peso . . . . . 1,120 1,120 1,120

Colombia—peso . . . . . 300 300 300

Peru—pound . . . . . 4.00 4.00 4.00

Uruguay—peso . . . . . 1,0278 1,0278 1,0312

Venezuela—bolivar . . . . . 1910 1910 1930

North America:

Canada—dollar . . . . . 9995 9995 100

Mexico—dollar . . . . . 4312/4 4312/4 4395

\*For unsettled.

## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS		
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low
1 Acetol Prod . . . . .	194	194
2 Am Cont Oilfields . . . . .	60	50
3 Am Ind Corp . . . . .	10472	10472
4 Am Int'l Corp . . . . .	178	178
5 Am Rayon Prod . . . . .	15	14
6 Am Steel & Chem . . . . .	95	95
7 Am Zinc Corp . . . . .	27	27
8 Am States Sec . . . . .	111	111
9 Am Stee See R . . . . .	111	111
10 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
11 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
12 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
13 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
14 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
15 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
16 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
17 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
18 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
19 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
20 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
21 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
22 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
23 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
24 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
25 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
26 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
27 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
28 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
29 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
30 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
31 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
32 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
33 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112	112
34 Am Stee See R . . . . .	112</	

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

**T**HE last sound Little Cat had heard when he went to sleep in his basket behind the kitchen stove was Grandfather Clock talking to himself in the front hall.

Tick-tock, tick-tock,  
I am the clock.  
Tick-tock, tick-tock.  
All through the day  
I go this way,  
Tick-tock, tick-tock,  
Tick-tock.  
I never go  
To bed, you know.  
Tick-tock, tick-tock,  
Tick-tock.  
By day or night  
I'm just as bright.  
Tick-tock, tick-tock,  
Tick-tock.

"How that clock does like to talk!" said Little Cat to himself sleepily. And then he curled up tightly so it would have been hard to tell where his head was and his tail ended and went sound asleep.

Grandfather Clock kept on talking to himself. He stood in the hall near a door to the kitchen, and that is how it was that Little Cat, who had very good ears, could hear him. It had just happened to be one of those moments when everybody in a house seems to be quiet at once. Soon the other noises began again. The cook came back in the kitchen and had a call. Somebody started the radio in the drawing-room. But Little Cat slept on. His tail was behind the kitchen stove. Then the call finished her call, and the cook went to bed, and the radio stopped, and everybody in the house went to bed and there was no sound except Grandfather Clock talking to himself.

Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock,  
So here I stand—  
A clock, hand—  
Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock,  
Around my face—  
Till midnight comes along,  
And in the dark—  
Ding-dong, ding-dong,  
Ding-dong, ding-dong,  
Ding-dong, ding-dong,  
Ding-dong.

Little Cat sat up in his basket. He opened his mouth wide and a very small mouth could be seen. He rubbed his eyes with his paws. He twitched his left ear. He yawned again with his little pink mouth. He stretched his front legs. Then he looked down and saw the tip end of his tail moving. Although he was still half-asleep Little Cat tried to catch his tail, and that tumbled him out of his basket and woke him up.

"About the silliest thing a cat ever does," said Little Cat to himself, "is trying to catch his own tail! But it's pretty good fun. I'm really quite sorry for people who haven't got tails. Well, well! I must be up and about."

So he washed his face with his paws, and combed his whiskers with his claws, and did his exercises. Then he got his cane out of the bottom of the basket, and let himself out of the house, and walked down the driveway on his hind legs like a little gentleman. When he got to the gate he stopped and stood looking at the street.

"What a beautiful night!" said Little Cat. "Oh, how people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Little Cat walked down the street, swinging his cane like a little gentleman and stopping now and then to look at the stars, till he came to the Smith's house, where Dog Wow lived, and find all the clothespins that Bridget had lost in the tall grass when she upset the clothespin basket.

But Dog Wow was a fast runner when he had anything to run for, and when he had nothing to run for, he had been trying to remember. He ran as fast as he had ever run in his life, and perhaps he ran faster. It was all Little Cat could do to stick on Dog Wow's back and hold Dog Wow's hat on Dog Wow's head with his front paws. Any number of times he almost fell off, and several times he almost lost hold of the hat. They passed the Robinson's house and the Perkins' house and the Tompkins' house and the Jones' house, and anybody could have seen he was thinking about something just as hard as he could think.

"Booh!" said Little Cat suddenly.

Dog Wow started, but when he saw who it was he began wagging his tail.

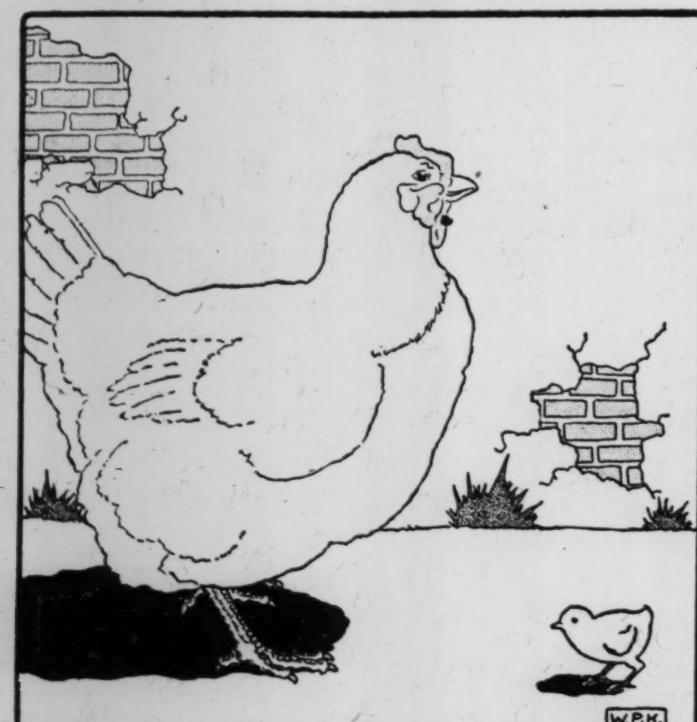
"Why, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow. "How you startled me to be sure! I was lost in thought."

"You looked like it," said Little Cat. "What were you thinking about, Dog Wow?"

"I don't know," said Dog Wow. "It is something important, but I can't think what it is. I am provoked with myself. It's something I ought to do, but what it is I don't know. I think and I think."

"You'll remember quicker if you come and take a walk," said Little Cat. "That's the way with me."

## Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



ESTEP NHE YUBS  
KHCIC TEH NOE

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue.



## Learning to Skate

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When brother teaches her to skate,  
They never stay out very late,  
But, oh, it is such fun!

With sister holding fast one hand,  
She feels grown-up and much too grand,  
To want to skip or run.

She tells them both that she thinks they  
Should hurry home from school each day,—  
For it gets dark so soon—  
And take her to the meadow pond,  
Or to the river just beyond,  
To skate each afternoon.

Her skating lessons are a game,  
That you might call by any name—  
In frosty winter air,

The wind gives her a little ride  
With brother laughing at her side,  
The Ice King everywhere!

Emilie Blackmore Staff

would have been last summer," said Little Cat. "Cold weather sort of shrivels up the grass."

"But think if it had come on to snow!" said Dog Wow. "The beautiful snow would have covered them all up."

Now of course Little Cat and Dog Wow could see almost anything in the grass better than Bridget, who was so much taller. So they began to look about, and whenever either of them found a clothespin he pushed it out into the place where the grass had been cut short under the clotheslines. In about half an hour they had made quite a little pile of clothespins,

and though they hunted and hunted they couldn't find another.

"I guess that's all, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, picking up the clothespins. "One, four, seven, six, hundreds of clothespins. That's a good night's work, Little Cat, if ever we did one."

"So it is, so it is, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think you're asleep in my basket, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and finding all the precious clothespins that Bridget lost when she upset the basket. What fun! What fun!"

"Go on," he commanded. "I must have imagined it. Sound too heavy for a fox and surely it couldn't be a wolf," he thought.

"Well, after he slipped away. Suddenly on the other side of the road came the steady 'scrunch-scrunch-scrunch' on the crisp snow, then the snap of a branch.

"What in the world can it be?" muttered Father. "Why would any creature follow me like this?"

"Again he stopped. The sun was in the sky now and he was a good 15 miles on his way. He looked all about, but the road was through the forest and the underbrush was thick along the way.

"'Whoa!' shouted Father. The horses stood still. Everything was quiet except for the tinkling fall of some ice in the forest and the gentle sighing of the pine trees.

"'Go on,' he commanded. "I must have imagined it. Sound too heavy for a fox and surely it couldn't be a wolf," he thought.

"But you only resemble a redbird in color," commented Uncle Bob. "No redbird ever got his costume in such a piecemeal fashion, whereas I know of another bunny who lives away up in the Rockies. Mother Nature puts on his winter costume little by little the way you have been doing. Only his outfit is all white and includes a pair of snowshoes which you don't have."

"You look perfectly gorgeous," said Aunt Marie. "More like a redbird than a bunny!"

"But you only resemble a redbird in color," commented Uncle Bob. "No redbird ever got his costume in such a piecemeal fashion, whereas I know of another bunny who lives away up in the Rockies. Mother Nature puts on his winter costume little by little the way you have been doing. Only his outfit is all white and includes a pair of snowshoes which you don't have."

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"'Go on,' he commanded. "I must have imagined it. Sound too heavy for a fox and surely it couldn't be a wolf," he thought.

"But you only resemble a redbird in color," commented Uncle Bob. "No redbird ever got his costume in such a piecemeal fashion, whereas I know of another bunny who lives away up in the Rockies. Mother Nature puts on his winter costume little by little the way you have been doing. Only his outfit is all white and includes a pair of snowshoes which you don't have."

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# RADIO

## Damrosch Work Is an Inspiration to New Audience

WALTER DAMROSCH has proved by the success of his Saturday evening symphony concerts, as well as by his special school programs, that he has realized the vast possibilities of radio for accomplishing the work of making the best music a thing of inspiration in the ordinary American home, as it has been in the countries in which it has enjoyed its best development here.

These programs are breaking down the barrier erected in the thought of the average citizen by slight contacts with academic musical devotees, and are showing him that in the finest music there is even more inspiration for him than for many of these hypercritical amateurs.

Anyone who listened to the National Orchestra, directed by Mr. Damrosch at 8 o'clock, Saturday, through NBC stations, is certainly awaiting the next program with pleasure and anticipation.

Berlioz's overture "A Roman Carnival" was first heard, followed by dances from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis." Then came the very impressive Indian subject, "Call of the Plains" by Rubin Goldmark, a Vienna-born New Yorker, which in a certain sense seemed to form a stepping-stone leading to the concluding number—the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde"—although actually the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony was placed between them. Before each number Mr. Damrosch briefly and clearly explained the significance of it and pointed out its beauties.

A voyage of exploration from one end of the dial to the other revealed a great variety of tastes in Saturday night music. Several cleared channels descended to western stations were absolutely silent while attempting to tune in stations such as WRC, KYW and WSUN at other points resulted in violent heterodyne whistles which were at first not always distinguishable from some saw music proceeding from a number of chain stations. Barn-dance music of a very lively nature was picked up from WLS, the "Doll Dance" from WRVA, the graceful "Pastoral Dance" of Edward German's "Nell Gwynn" suite from KRLD and some very good concert music from WBAL.

Walter Damrosch has directed a number of symphony recordings for the Columbia Company, but as yet the lists do not include last Saturday's offering. Sir Hamilton Harty and the Hallé Orchestra, however, have recorded the "Proms" overture for the same company. The January release of the Victor Company also includes a new recording of this overture made by the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra, under Leo Blech. The "Tristan and Isolde" prelude is available on Columbia record 67017 D, recorded in London by the British National Opera Company.

A particularly interesting addition to the recorded music of this opera has just been received by importing houses from the European Parlophone Company. On two double disks is an orchestral transcription of the second scene of Act II played by the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra under the direction of Max Stollings. The English "Hilf Macht der Vögel" recording of the third act by the London Symphony, the Berlin Opera House Orchestra, an orchestra directed by Lawrence Collingwood and a group of famous artists, has also just been included in the Victor list. It is modestly described in the London catalogue as "Tristan and Isolde, Act 3, selected passages," while the Victor supplement refers to it characteristically as some of the "su-preme moments of the most impassioned love operas."

## Sunday on the Air

Sunday afternoon radio programs continue to offer some of the best music of the week. Perhaps the Cathedral Hour, which is offered at 4 o'clock through NBC, sometimes every week, is the most enjoyable of all. It is distinctive in that the absence, not only of advertising announcements, but even of the announcer's voice for practically the whole hour, makes it possible to convey the undisturbed impression of a real cathedral towering in the

sky, almost touching the invisible stars. The different orchestra, choral, vocal and organ numbers merge harmoniously into one with the other, so that it is possible to sit back and enjoy the inspiration of the cathedral atmosphere without even considering the identity of the performers or the composers.

Sunday, the symphonic hour which preceded this program lived up to its excellent reputation, concluding with the "March" and "Fête Bohème" from Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresque" of which the "Angels" is now familiar as the musical signature of the Sonora Hour. At the same time the "Continentals" offered excellent fare through WJZ, including the "Scottish Idyl" from Saint-Saëns' "Henry VIII"—an impression of the northern land offering an interesting comparison with Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, played by Damrosch the preceding night.

To the group of famous Sunday evening radio entertainments has been added an Arthur Pryor Band program, which made its bow Sunday at 10 o'clock through CBS. The 41-piece band is known as the De Ford Auditions.

Arthur Pryor has made a number of Victor records. Thirty are to be found in the current list. A new recording of Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresque" has just been made by the Gramophone Symphony Orchestra under the direction of M. Piero Coppola, the musical director of the French Gramophone Company. The two double records are available at importers' studios.

## Program Notes

CHARLES W. CADMAN, composer of a new song, "Our Little Dream," will hear it at his first public rendition on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 10, eastern standard time, when the Voice of Columbia opens up the new giant network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, consisting of 42 stations covering territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Cadman himself is in California, but, as fortune would have it, the first performance of this new work will be on the radio, and 10 o'clock next Tuesday night will find him tuning in and obtaining the satisfactory hearing that the new coast-to-coast hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System has made possible.

Olive Kline, universally known concert and radio star, has been chosen to sing this new number, which, besides a mammoth program of every type of music, is sure to make this occasion a memorable one.

Stations comprising the Columbia Broadcasting System at this time will include: WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WCAO, WPAN, WJAS, WADL, WKRC, WGHF, WOVO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHR, WLWB, WMAL, WGL, WRVA, WTAR, WWNC, WLAC, WDOD, WBRC, KLZ, KYD, KYA, KMTK, KTR, KEX, KGA, KFJF, KPH, KRLD, KTSAs, WCCO, WISN, WDSU and KLRA.

The 1929 series of Voter's Information Service, a radio feature of the 1928 election, will be ushered in on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 7, eastern standard time, under the joint sponsorship of the National Broadcasting Corporation and the National League of Women Voters. The service is designed to carry on a non-partisan year the interest voters have indicated in issues in Congress and policies of the present and incoming administrations.

Three speakers will participate in the program, the theme of which will be "Radio and the Voter—What the Campaign Proved." Two of the speakers, Representative Walter E. Newton of Minnesota, and Mrs. Mary Norton, only surviving Congresswoman, will discuss "What I Think About the Budget." The third speaker, Dr. F. D. Roosevelt, will be the Voter during the Campaign," while an old favorite with Voter's Service audiences, Charles G. Ross, Washington newspaper correspondent, will present his usual review of "What Congress Is Doing." This feature will circulate locally over WEF, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WUSI, WGY and WGR.

## INCREASE IN MAINE STATE POLICE URGED

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—An increase in the size of the state highway police force and the appointment of a legal advisor to the department were among the recommendations made by Adj.-Gen. James W. Hanson, chief of the highway police, in his annual report.

He advocated a force of not less than 100 men to patrol highways and render protection to large rural communities. In recommending legal advisor he declared the lack of such an official had proved embarrassing to the department on several occasions.

## TOMORROW

7:30 a. m.—Marjorie Mills.

7:45 Morning Watch.

8:00 Boston Information Service.

9:00 The Purple Bear.

9:30 Our New England Kitchen.

10:00 CBS National Homemakers Club.

10:30 CBS Sheard Concert Ensemble.

11:30 Time signals; weather; news.

12:15 Organ recital from King's Chapel.

## Music

7:30 a. m.—Cecil Couriers, Avalon Town; Me and the Man in the Moon; My Inspiration is You; The Love of the Country; Loneliness; Gunga (Old Spanish); The Clang, (Viking Song) (Coleridge-Taylor); Madrigal "Mikado" (Sullivan); The Corpse and the Whale; "Olivette"; Carmen (Wilson).

8:00 CBS United Choral Singers, Song of the Pediars (Williams); Robin Hood; The Pied Piper; The Merry Widow; (Wolfe); Serenade di Bacis (Kissin Serenade) (de Micheli); Last Night's Dream (Plotow); Love's Dream (Britten); The Moonlight Sonata (Beethoven); I Love Thee (Greg); Dreams of Love (Lesly); 8:30 Weather; temperature.

8:45 Loew's Theaters program.

8:55 Time: news; weather.

9:00 William Kabakabu and his Aloha Club.

9:30 By Willard Delue.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### In the Wake of the U. S. S. Utah

HERBERT HOOVER has come home. Probably no President-elect in the history of the United States has spent the time prior to his inaugural to more useful advantage than has Mr. Hoover.

In appraising the net results of his South American pilgrimage, however, it would be foolish to assume that Mr. Hoover learned anything actually new about the trade, or resources, or geography, or economic progress of Latin America. He jumped too rapidly from port to port and was forced to spend too much time shaking hands and paying tribute to the monuments of South American heroes to have acquired anything more than a supplementary knowledge of the countries visited. Mr. Hoover had a more complete textbook knowledge of Latin America than most people who go there for the first time. Latin America was one of his hobbies as Secretary of Commerce, and the Commerce Department sent reams of information to the U. S. S. Maryland for his study en route.

But Mr. Hoover learned something more important than the economic and political background of the countries he visited. He tasted the enthusiasm of a Peruvian welcome. He felt the charm and warmth that radiate from the city of Rio de Janeiro. He came to know the people he visited as individuals and human beings, rather than the vague lumps of population which that broad term "Latin American" connotes. More especially he came to know the stern Irigoyen of Argentina, Peru's charming President, Leguia, and the man who has revolutionized Chile, President Ibanez. With them he discussed joint problems—problems with which he will have to deal during his administration and regarding which he should understand the Latin-American point of view. This should be a more permanent gain than the actual good

Memory of the enthusiastic welcomes they gave Mr. Hoover will not remain long with the Argentinians, if, for instance, the United States tariff on flaxseed should be materially increased, nor with the Brazilians, if Mr. Hoover should again veto a coffee valorization loan, as he once did as Secretary of Commerce. But if Mr. Hoover understands the Latin-American point of view on these questions, as he now doubtless does, he should be able to handle them with the minimum impairment of Pan-American good will.

It has become axiomatic in Pan-American relations that Latin Americans understand the people of the United States much better than the latter understand the Latin Americans. They read columns of news about the United States daily, whereas most papers of the United States carry but a few lines daily about them. Since good will can only be effectual when it is mutual, one of the great problems in Pan-American relations is to educate the North American public. To this end Mr. Hoover's trip was disappointing. There were few dispatches from his battleship or from the ports visited published in the press of the United States which went beyond a description of Mr. Hoover's exercise and wearing apparel, his receptions and his speeches. The North American public learned something about the names of the ports and Presidents of Latin America, but little about the basic problems which have sometimes disturbed Pan-American good will.

Probably the greatest gain that will come from Mr. Hoover's tour is the knowledge that must remain with thinking Latin Americans that the President-elect of the United States cared enough about them to take a long and none too comfortable trip to get better acquainted, and that in the future their problems with the United States will be handled by a man whom they know and who sympathizes with them and understands them.

### Padlocks: New Style

WHEN the people of Massachusetts promoted their State Treasurer to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, they automatically locked and bolted the Commonwealth's strong box on January 1. And it is all because the Constitution of the State provides an installation plan for establishment of a new government. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the General Court are seated on the first Wednesday in January, while the Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General take office on the third Wednesday of the month.

Ordinarily the old officers go out when the new come in, but in this particular case the State Treasurer was arbitrarily forced out when he officially took his seat as Lieutenant-Governor. Hence the locked treasury and sixty millions of dollars or so apparently battened down so tightly that extraordinary measures will have to be taken to get at them. On the third Wednesday in January, but not until then, the newly elected State Treasurer may legally approach the government safe, blow the dust off the lock, insert his "trust key" and withdraw such funds or securities as he may deem necessary.

The Legislature, however, proposes to forestall any possible embarrassment to the State by appointing for the interim a temporary state treasurer. In view of the fact that a rule limits

a treasurer to three consecutive terms, some doubt has been expressed as to the advisability of installing the treasurer-elect for the brief period, on the ground that it might legally be considered a "term." A deputy, therefore, is likely to officiate until the regularly elected official takes his seat. And so an installment plan of seating a state government raised an unexpected, though not serious, complication.

### Gradual Law Unification

DURING the present month, in many of the capitals in the United States, the annual or biennial sessions of the several legislatures convene. The grists which will be ground will be large, no doubt, judging from the record made in past years. Of the writing of laws, as of the making of books, there is no end. And yet there are many hopeful indications that there is being gained a realization that fewer wise laws, properly administered, are better for all concerned than a multitude of carelessly conceived enactments unsupported by popular sentiment.

There is going on, fortunately, but somewhat slowly, a winnowing or elective process which is tending, quite perceptibly, in the direction of uniformity in legislation. Community or state problems peculiar to localities or sections may make necessary the continued enactment of individual or local statutes. But there is being gained, through study and the efforts of associations whose work is devoted to the dissemination of needed information, a clearer and better concept of government and an understanding of the relationships of the government and the governed. This is being externalized, as it were, not yet in fewer laws, but in enactments more nearly uniform. As an outstanding example there can be cited the virtually standardized statutes providing for the establishment in several states of courts of arbitration empowered to deal finally with questions arising in industry or commerce. A similar tendency is apparent in dealing with traffic regulations on highways, in the air and on railways. The scope will widen, undoubtedly, as the success of such concerted effort becomes more and more apparent.

Just now there is apparent a tendency toward greater uniformity in state laws dealing with violators of penal statutes. Following the lead of New York State in its effort to deal effectively with habitual offenders, enactments following closely the so-called Baumes laws have been adopted by or are being considered in several of the states. The trend is indicative of a desire to choose and adopt the measures which give greatest promise of quick and effective results. Modern systems no longer permit that dalliance which is a certain accompaniment of what is referred to as the law's delays.

It is commendable that the progressive and forward-looking people of nearly every state resent the imputation sometimes expressed that the slow and often uncertain processes of the courts are combining to lessen respect for the law. The determination seems to be to answer such assertions by disproving them by actual exhibits. The lawless suffer, inevitably, because of disrespect for the law and the assumption that the law is impotent. The litigant who seeks redress in the civil courts often regrets that he has undertaken what he might better have let alone. Gradually these conditions are being corrected. More certain and less circuitous ways are being discovered and adopted. The habitual offender, having exhausted the patience of society, discovers that provision has been made for his complete isolation. He is no longer an asset, but recognized liability.

Likewise the claimant who seeks justice in the civil courts discovers that through a simple method of arbitration his and his adversary's rights may be adjudicated and adjusted at a nominal cost. Our differences are soon forgotten when they are composed. Troubles are magnified only as we brood over and nourish them. The need is not for a short cut to justice so much as for a realization that the way taken will lead directly to the end sought.

### Parliament Delves Into History

THE British Government has now decided to assist an undertaking that has been started to compile a worthy record of the individuals and the politics of the English Parliaments of the past. The period to be investigated begins in 1264, when what is regarded as the first English Parliament was summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the name of King Henry III. It ends in 1832, when the Reform Bill was passed which laid the democratic foundations of the body which today rules Britain. The work is to be done by a number of M. P.'s and other students of history, who have promised to give their services for nothing. The Government's contribution consists in appointing a Select Committee, which is to collect information from all sources and issue a report.

The undertaking is of international as well as British significance, since Westminster's claim to be the home of the "mother of parliaments" is a sustainable one, and not only Ottawa, Canberra, Pretoria and Wellington, but also Washington, share interest in what the investigation may bring to light.

### What to Do With the Miners

IT IS generally admitted by those best able to judge, that if the British coal trade is to recover prosperity, there must be a considerable closing of uneconomic pits and a concentration of production in the more efficient units, which are themselves able to raise unassisted the 250,000,000 tons of coal required to satisfy the annual demands of the market.

The closing of some of the pits would

certainly reduce the number of workers, but

this would be more than compensated for by the

lengthening of the working week of those left in it; and it is obviously better to have a smaller

number of men working five or six days a week

than to have, as at present, a larger number

than the industry can carry, working only three

or four. In the one case the industry and the

workers in it are efficient and prosperous, while

the other offers no cause for satisfaction anywhere.

Economic competition and increasing overhead charges are every day compelling more

and more pits to close. Within the last two months or so two powerful companies, owning a dozen pits in South Wales, have gone into liquidation. The poorer mines cannot possibly, in any case, keep open much longer; nor is it desirable that they should, for they lower wage rates by diminishing net proceeds. The choice is between closing them haphazard and piecemeal, or on a plan calculated to restore the industry to vigor and prosperity. It is to be hoped that the conferences on the reorganization of the industry will lead to the adoption of the latter policy.

In such an event there naturally arises the question of what is to be done with the surplus miners, who would, it is estimated, number 200,000. The experience of Germany suggests that the shutting of uneconomic pits would have so stimulating an effect upon the heavy industries as to make it possible for these ultimately to absorb a large proportion of the surplus coal workers. The continuance of the Government scheme for drafting unemployed miners into other trades is of obvious value in this connection; and the number of entrants into the industry might well be severely restricted.

### Saving Niagara Falls

THE treaty completed at Ottawa last week, intended to assure the protection of Niagara Falls, and its perpetuation as a spot of great scenic beauty, ought speedily to run the gauntlet of senatorial delay and obtain ratification.

It provides a plan based upon reports of engineers, furnished some years ago, for so deflecting the water by the construction of weirs and wing dams as to make the flow over the Horseshoe Falls appear undiminished, although not merely is the present diversion of water for power purposes continued, but even more is to be added. This, the engineers insist, is practicable. There is an apparent indifference, however, to the condition of the falls on the United States side, which to the casual observer seems more in danger of losing its scenic quality because of lack of water than is the Horseshoe Falls.

For many years nature lovers have foreseen the destruction of Niagara Falls as a beauty spot, almost as the falls of the Genesee at Rochester have been destroyed. Any sort of device for checking the destructive march of the power companies deserves applause and support.

### London's Wonderground

THE scooping out of the new underground station almost shovel by shovel in the busiest spot of the West End of London is another "miracle of rare device" which modern engineering has accomplished. The builder of Kubla Khan's fairy palace, of which Coleridge sang in poetic exaltation, would not have disdained to include it among the enchanted marvels of that stately "dome of pleasure," for nothing has so excited the wonder of mankind as subterranean spaces, whether fashioned by men or nature.

Stories about the labyrinthine snare of the palace of Minos, the caves and grottos peopled by sibyls, nymphs and other creatures, fill the pages of mythology, and who knows but in the dim future, transfigured by the patina of time, a legend will cluster round the new station in Piccadilly? Such a legend should surpass anything that has yet been transmuted by human imagination, for who of those who added their moiety to the beautiful stories of antiquity ever in his wildest transports dreamed that beneath the surface of a city there should be white-flagged walks among red pillars in a region of perpetual artificial sunshine, bronzed fronts of shop windows, encased in marble, containing many of the treasures of the earth and sea. And, as if that were not enough, rows of moving staircases, carriages which carried people along for miles underground and inanimate monsters dispensing the favor of admission for a small offering in brass?

Even the patrons of the flying carpet must have felt not a little incommoded by an occasional shower, and the transformations in the proverbial twinkling of an eye so beloved of magicians must have given many an uncomfortable jolt to the seekers of the unattainable. But, without exposing her heroes to such unavoidable inclemencies, Scheherazade, if she lived today, could have averted her own doom by simply taking her lord and master for a walk beneath Piccadilly Circus. A ride in the tube would have gained her not only the pardon she was seeking, but full security against any future attempt at violence, for Harun-al-Rashid, staggered by so much display, would have adored his ingenuous wife not merely as a great raconteuse, but as a woman of unsurpassable magic, which, indeed, she was.

### Editorial Notes

Hundreds of women in New York City are writing letters expressing their support of the campaign started against speakeasies by the new police commissioner, Grover Whalen. The women of the Nation had considerable to say on dry law enforcement in the last national election and can be counted upon to follow the leadership of any officer in New York who will make a genuine effort to end lawlessness in the metropolis.

Steps toward the formation of single trade union for workmen in more than 200 English industries might be made to verge on the ideal if only employers were included in the membership and all hands unionized for better understanding and greater service.

And now comes a demand for slower airplanes to facilitate comfort in travel by air. There are always those comfortable people who prefer Old Dobbin to fast trotters, twelve-day boats to five-day Atlantic liners, and accommodation trains to "lightning express."

It is hoped that under Herbert Hoover's plan of stabilizing employment, that old economic saw that the "only way to prevent depressions is to prevent prosperity" may be expanded to read "prevent prosperity from becoming depressed."

### The British Women's Vote

By Sir ALFRED ROBBINS

A 1929—and probably its early summer—will see a general election in Britain, a growing wonder is entertained respecting what practical progress the three regular parties, Conservative, Labor and Liberal, may put before the electors.

This was a comparatively easy process in times when political effect was everything, and works did not count for as much as today. But now, not only are old party names largely meaningless, even to those accustomed to employ them, but there will vote in Great Britain this year millions of women beyond those already enfranchised, who give little heed to labels on packets, but who want to know what the packets themselves contain.

The Conservatives will give a further measure of protection, under the name of "safeguarding," with a comprehensive rating reform recommended as certain in fifteen years to bring relief. The Laborites, no longer favoring their idea of "Socialism in our time," promise at some future period, but meanwhile refrain from concrete proposals for immediate use.

The Liberals present an abundant but diffused meal, which in some way, only to be explained in large pamphlets, will make the farm laborer happy, set the coal industry once more on its feet, and generally, but vaguely, increase the sum of human happiness.

All leaders and organizers alike, indeed, continue to think in terms of the party's past, and none has yet addressed himself to the special problem presented by the fact that, at the next general election and after, the majority vote will be feminine. What the women of today feel, rather than what the men of yesterday said, is a point to which the political chiefs should address themselves; and a social program that specially appeals to feminine sentiment and family interest would afford the best promise in the electoral field.

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